

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Congress Passes a Most Surprising Bill



WASHINGTON.—Congress has passed a bill (H. R. 9944) which appears to have raised a commotion all along the line from the hard-boiled post office inspector who sized up the property to the vice president in the senate who said, "passed with thanks."

You see, the bill was to give something to the government, instead of to get something out of the treasury. So, naturally, everyone in both houses was suspicious of it—until it was read substantially as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept on behalf of the United States the donation by Sedgwick Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of its memorial hall property in Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, for Federal building purposes.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit said post and the Sedgwick Post Women's Relief Corps, No. 82, to continue to occupy the second floor of said building until such time as said post dissolves; such occupancy to be without charge for rent, water, heat, or light, which are to be included in such free use.

And that a suitable bronze tablet commemorative of this gift shall be furnished and placed on the exterior of said building at the expense of the United States.

In the house an eloquent little tribute to the old soldiers by Mann of Illinois was received with applause, and the members decided to show that the vote was unanimous.

In the senate it was pronounced a wonderful bill—for the same reason that had impressed the house. It was passed by unanimous consent.

It appears that the post is well-to-do; that the property is valuable and that the present rental from the ground floor is considerable.

Once Sedgwick Post, No. 10, G. A. R., had about 500 members. Now its membership has dwindled to 25. Soon the post will have no more need for its hall. The last roll will be called—with none to answer "Here."

U. S. Army Field Kitchens That Paid Duty

EXCERPTS from the house debate on the bill (H. R. 6171) on the unanimous consent calendar of the house to authorize the refund of duties collected on field kitchens imported during during the year 1918:

Mr. Britten: The kitchens cost some \$2,000 apiece. They were furnished to the National Guard and taken to the Mexican border at a time when the war department had not sufficient equipment to take care of the troops. A duty was charged when a rolling kitchen was brought over the line from Canada. This bill seeks to refund the duty. It is a small item.

Mr. Cannon: What is the difference between donations of dollars, donations of clothing, and the hundreds of millions—I was going to say billions—of dollars that were donated by the patriotic people? Now, here comes a bill to establish a precedent to pay back something to somebody who patriotically donated field kitchens, on which you say they paid a duty when the kitchens were imported. If you should carry out that same principle, you would have it on all imported articles. I do not know how much is involved in this—

Britten: Probably a few hundred dollars.

Mr. Cannon: A few hundred dollars! Many millions of dollars will be involved in it if you enter upon this policy.



Mr. Britten: To say that a refund of duties paid on rolling field kitchens, which contributed to the army, would be establishing a dangerous precedent, is beyond my comprehension. The failure of the house to pass this bill will mean direct taxation on public spirit, direct taxation on patriotism, direct taxation on humanity. It is a suggestion that the national treasury itself should benefit in real hard money, because the war department was not in a position to provide the simple necessities of an unimportant campaign.

Mr. Cannon: There was a duty on wool. God knows how the women knit. God knows how they bought and paid for the wool to knit. This establishes a precedent that we ought not to establish, and therefore I object to the consideration of the bill.

The Speaker: Objection is made. The clerk will report the next bill.

Congress Is to Give Us Pretty New Coins



IF THERE is anything that the director of the United States mint just naturally despises, it's new coins. Therefore he's pessimistic these days. For congress has told him to mint three special half-dollars commemorating the tercentenary of the Pilgrims and the centenary of the states of Alabama and Maine.

Moreover congress is considering ordering a 2-cent or 2½-cent coin bearing a medallion of Theodore Roosevelt, as urged by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial association. Then there's Senator Frelinghuysen's bill proposing the coinage of 7-cent and 8-cent pieces.

The United States has never been strong for new coins. In 1792 congress authorized the following coins for circulation: the eagle (\$10), half eagle (\$5), quarter eagle (\$2.50), the dollar, the "disme" (old spelling for dime), half disme (5 cents), the cent and the half cent.

Double eagles came into being in 1849, the year of the gold rush to California. In 1851 a new coin, the 3-cent piece, three-quarter silver and one-quarter copper, was introduced, and two years later the three-dollar gold piece came into being. In 1857 the half cent was dropped, but another piece, the two-cent coin, was minted in 1864.

The nickel came into being in 1863. Congress in 1876 overhauled the entire coinage system and decided upon the following coins: all the gold coins as they now stand, dollar, half dollar, quarter and dime in silver and the minor coins, including the five, three and one-cent pieces. Since that time the three-cent piece has been discarded.

The 40 "Saddest Words of Tongue or Pen"

IT WASN'T because he was seventy-five years old that he was excluded, for Miss Madeline Gault, a graduate nurse many years his junior, had come all the way from Taunton, Mass., to say that Frederic Stone would make her his wife if the immigration officials at Ellis Island would admit the gray-haired Englishman to this country.

It wasn't because he was liable to ever become a public charge, for Mr. Stone displayed a roll of \$8,000, and said with an air of nochiance, "There's more where this came from, that I jolly well know."

It was the literacy test that halted Mr. Stone at Uncle Sam's threshold and sent his bride-elect away bowed with disappointment. Mr. Stone cannot read the English language.

"Can you read forty words of any other language?" asked the inspector. "Certainly not," replied Mr. Stone. Miss Kauff, who had come to meet her betrothed, was sorely disappointed at his exclusion. She explained that she had been in this country only a few years and that she had been in



love with Mr. Stone for several years prior to her coming.

When he retired as a farmer and wrote her that his loneliness was unendurable she consented to become his wife if he would come to America. She had not reckoned on the literacy test.

Miss Kauff took an appeal from the exclusion verdict of the board of special inquiry and anxiously awaits a final decision from the hands of the labor department at Washington.

The saddest words that were said—
The forty words that couldn't be read.

American Aviators to Bring R-38 Across the Atlantic



The American crew of the R 38, the giant dirigible that is being built in England for the American navy, is here seen studying the construction of the airship. At the right Commander Maxfield and Lieut. R. G. Pennoyer, who will have it in charge for the trip across the Atlantic ocean.



Woman Seeks Sunken Riches

Salvages Cargoes From Vessels That Have Gone Down in Great Lakes.

DIVER GAVE HER THE IDEA

Mrs. Margaret Campbell Goodman Has Recovered Fortunes From Wrecks on Floors of Inland Seas.

Cleveland.—Mrs. Margaret Campbell Goodman, the only woman salvager in the world, has regained a fortune which went down with the steamer Pewabic, in Lake Huron, 55 years ago. Succeeding where many men had failed, Mrs. Goodman has broadened her scope of work until she now has contracts to raise sunken fortunes in almost every sea.

Mrs. Goodman spent her early life in Mount Pleasant, Mich., and after her school days she went to Toledo, O., her present home. There she became interested in diving suits, after witnessing an exhibition of deep-sea diving in which the diver went down 361 feet, remaining under water for 45 minutes.

Treasure on Sea Bottom.

This feat of deep-sea diving convinced her that scouring the floor of the sea for sunken treasures would be a profitable business. Remembering the loss of the Pewabic, Mrs. Goodman, after much discouragement, formed a stock company. She went to Alpena, Mich., and found Capt. John Persons, who had stood with his father, keeper of the lighthouse in Thunder Bay, and watched the ship founder.

Later, Mrs. Goodman located George P. McKay, the captain of the Pewabic. Captain McKay was living in Cleve-

land and showed Mrs. Goodman the manifest of the lost vessel. It showed that the Pewabic carried in her hold tons of copper, worth \$200,000 or more, and several hundred tons of pig iron. In the ship's express box was \$50,000 of "shin plasters."

The work of searching for the Pewabic was begun in 1916. In the first season's work, the divers took out 100 tons of copper and 100 tons of pig iron. Many interesting relics were discovered which, when possible, were forwarded to the relatives of the sailors who had lost their lives a half century ago. When the treasure chest of the ship was brought to the surface, the "shin plasters" were found to be water-soaked and valueless.

Considerable work was done in 1917, until the needs of the government, at war with the central powers, called a halt to all salvaging operations.

To Salvage Cargo of Logs.

Mrs. Goodman's next contract is to salvage a schooner that sank in Lake

Erie in 1864. She has a release from the owners and will begin work about July 1. This schooner carried a cargo of black walnut and white oak logs, chained to the deck, and Mrs. Goodman expects no difficulty in salvaging the cargo.

Formerly a newspaperwoman, Mrs. Goodman has made a success of a business which is as interesting as it is dangerous. She dislikes being described as a woman diver, because she has never gone under water herself, and she says she does not expect to do so unless for the purpose of increasing her own scientific knowledge.

2,000 POLES WEEKLY TO U. S.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Opens Branch Office in Warsaw.

Warsaw, Poland.—Arrangements have been completed for the transportation of 2,000 persons weekly from Poland to the United States by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, which recently opened offices in Warsaw. The Polish authorities estimate that 250,000 persons already have applied for passports, about 95 per cent of these being women and children, dependents of persons now in America.

Deserter Lives Long in Cave

Ohio Youth Fears Firing Squad Because of Visit to Family.

GIVES UP AFTER TWO YEARS

Hides in Hills, Feeds on Herbs and Wild Berries and Such Scanty Food as His Wife Got to Him.

Chillicothe, O.—Stories of how a neighbor deserter from the Union army during the Civil war had been brought to bay in a nearby village by a United States marshal and shot, brought visions of a similar fate to Carl Amerine and impelled him to hide in the hills almost two years rather than face a firing squad at Camp Sherman.

Amerine, drafted into the army, left a wife and two-year old babe at home, in the quiet, picturesque hills. He could neither read nor write and the largest village visited in his 24 years had numbered less than a thousand inhabitants. The bustling thousands at the camp, military restraint and customs weighed heavily on him and an impelling desire to see his wife and baby boy led him to quit camp to see them without obtaining permission.

At home, his father, a tottering veteran of the Civil war, told him he was a deserter. Visions of the firing squad flashed through his mind. Kissing his

wife and baby good-by he took to the rugged hills.

There Amerine found a cave in which he slept most of the time, venturing forth only at night and at times during the day when there was little chance of being seen. His only fare was such scanty food as his wife could get to him, herbs and wild berries gathered from the woods and fields, and such wild game as he could catch. The cave in which he lived is said to be large enough for only one person, and could have been defended against many. So closely did he watch all approaches to his hiding place that until a few days ago he had been seen by no one except his wife and a brother-in-law.

Military authorities had abandoned the search for Amerine. Three weeks ago an attorney friend of the family became interested and implored the wife to have her husband return and give himself up. She steadfastly held that her husband would be shot if captured and refused to have him return.

Clarence Stone of Adelphi managed to get word to the youth last week that his was not a case of desertion, and there was no danger of a firing squad. Amerine cautiously left his hiding place, and visited Stone's home, where they went over the situation. He agreed to give himself up.

Amerine again went to Stone's home. His wife brought his uniform, which she had preserved for him and had neatly pressed for the occasion. With Stone and an attorney, Amerine went to Camp Sherman and surrendered to the adjutant. He made no comment except to express himself as being well pleased that "it is all over."

"FATHER OF VICTORY"



This bust of Clemenceau has been named "Father of Victory" by the sculptor, Fallex, a famous French artist.

"SEE AMERICA FIRST"

Conditions in Europe Not Attractive to Tourists.

Poor Hotel Accommodations and Scarcity of Food Keep Americans at Home.

Washington.—Sponsors of "See America First" ideas will find consolation in the stories reaching the United States of conditions in Europe which tend to discourage "going abroad" this year. One of the big obstacles to tourists of foreign lands is the lack of transportation facilities. Throughout the continent rolling stock is at a premium and passenger service is badly crippled.

While conditions in France and England are not pleasant for the tourist, eastern and southern Poland and parts of Germany are even less attractive. Typhoid fever and spotted fever have

come over the borders of Soviet Russia into Poland, and the food situation adds to the distress there.

Tourists to Europe this summer will find that they did not leave high prices at home, for the Europeans have boosted the prices of nearly everything which is to be sold to American tourists. This is most noticeable in Germany, where the practice of discriminating against Americans is rampant. Much of the same discrimination exists in England and France, although the governments are doing everything to check it.

For many months Europe has suffered from the effects of the unfavorable rate of foreign exchange in endeavoring to buy commodities in the United States, and the American tourist is now paying some of that deficit.

The use of springs is done away with in a new cord operated device for opening and closing transoms, windows or shutters.

Well, He or the Hen Deserves a Medal

Los Angeles.—Edward Schaffer of Broadway, Venice, has one hen in his flock of eight that has distinguished herself. She is a Plymouth Rock, 2 years old. During the past two weeks she has laid fourteen eggs, not one of which weighed less than six ounces nor measured less than eight and three-quarters inches around. Schaffer says there is no doubt that it has been the same hen in each instance, for each egg bears a trademark which consists of two pronounced elevated rings around one end of the egg.

More Power to the Tractor.

Danville, Ky.—What the tractor has done for transportation was shown here when 48,000 shingles were hauled away in one load. It was probably the largest load of shingles ever shipped except by boat or train.

Backache Slowing You Up?

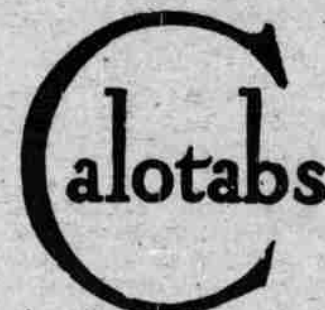
Are you dragging along with a dull, throbbing backache? Feel lame morning, tired all day; suffer torturing twinges at every move? Often the kidneys are to blame. A cold, strain or overwork congests the kidneys; poisons accumulate and mysterious aches and pains result. You may have headaches and dizzy spells, too, with perhaps bladder irregularity. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands. Ask your neighbor!

An Illinois Case

G. A. Idleman, 109 W. MacMackin St., Salem, Ill., says: "My back ached over my kidneys and when I stooped I had dizzy spells and could see little dots before my eyes. The kidney secretions were a frequent and annoying, causing loss of sleep. I passed a large sized stone about one-fourth inch long. I used several boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they entirely relieved me."

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